The Claims:

- 1. (currently amended) A method for increasing active IGF-I levels in a mammal having a lower level of active IGF-I relative to the level in a normal mammal, comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an Insulin-like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) variant wherein the amino acid residue at position 16, 25, or 49 or the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native-sequence human IGF-I are replaced with an alanine, a glycine, or a serine residue.
- 2. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the mammal has increased Insulin-like Growth Factor Binding Protein-1 (IGFBP-1) levels relative to such levels in a normal mammal.
- 3. (previously presented) A method for treating reduced renal function in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an Insulin-like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) variant wherein the amino acid residue at position 16, 25, or 49 or the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native-sequence human IGF-I are replaced with an alanine, a glycine, or a serine residue.
- 4. (previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the reduced renal function is due to chronic or acute renal failure.
- 5. (currently amended) The method of claim 3 further comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a renally-active molecule that promotes readsorption and retention of electrolytes selected from the group consisting of[[,]] peptides, sulfonamide compounds, phenylsulfonamidopyrimidines and phenyl-sulfonyl-aminopyrimidine derivatives, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and antibodies to endothelin.
 - 6. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the mammal is human.
- 7. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native sequence human IGF-I are replaced with alanine residues.

- 8. (canceled)
- 9. (canceled)
- 10. (canceled)
- 11. (canceled)
- 12. (canceled)
- 13. (canceled)
- 14. (canceled)
- g 15. (previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the mammal is human.
- 9 16. (previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native-sequence human IGF-I are replaced with alanine residues.
- (previously presented) A method for enhancing renal function in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an Insulin-like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) variant wherein the amino acid residue at position 16, 25, or 49 or the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native-sequence human IGF-I are replaced with an alanine, a glycine, or a serine residue.
- (previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the renal function to be enhanced is due to chronic or acute renal failure.
- (previously presented) The method of claim In further comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a renally-active molecule that promotes readsorption and retention of electrolytes selected from the group consisting of peptides, sulfonamide compounds, phenylsulfonamidopyrimidines and phenyl-sulfonyl-aminopyrimidine derivatives, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and antibodies to endothelin.
 - 13 20. (previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the mammal is human.

- 14 21. (previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native-sequence human IGF-I are replaced with alanine residues.
- (previously presented) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of an Insulin-like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) variant wherein the amino acid residue at position 16, 25, or 49 or the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native-sequence human IGF-I are replaced with an alanine, a glycine, or a serine residue.
 - (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein the mammal is human.
- (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein the amino acid residues at positions 3 and 49 of native-sequence human IGF-I are replaced with alanine residues.